ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8-The Old Homestead. BLIOU OPERA HOUSE-8-A Brass Menkey. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Mr. Barnes of New-York. CARINO—N—The Yeoman of the Guard. DLY & PHEATRE ~1.5—Lottery of Love. DOCKSTADER's—S- Minatrels. EDEN MUSER—WAR Tableaux. EDEN MUSER—WAX TABLEAUX.

GRAND OFFRA HOUSE.—WA lene in Lendon.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—S. Waddy Geogan.

LTCEUM THEATRE—S:15 - Lord Chumley.

MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—

Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—A Legal Wreck

POLO GROUNDS -4-Baseball STAR THEATRE-8-Ponelope. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE—S—The Quick or the Dead.

14TH-ST. THEATRE—S—Fractication.

SD-AVENUE AND G3D-ST—American Institute Fair. 4TH-AVE, AND 19TH-ST. -Gettyaburg.

Index to Advertisements.

Page	Col. Page	Col
Amesements 9	5-6 Miscellancous	3.4
Appouncements10	4 Miscelianeous	
Bankersann Brekeres 9	4 Musical Instruments	N 9
Poure and Rooms	I New Publication 8	8 8
Busness Notice 6	1 Ocean Steamers 9	9
Business Chances 9	4 Professional	S
Dancing Academies 8	5 Railroads 8	5.0
Dividenc Nouces 9	4 Beal Estate	1.2
Dresamaking 5	6 Religious Not ces 8	5.6
Election Notice 9	2 Rooms and Flats 5	
Financial 9	8-4 Special Notices 7	
Help Wanted &	2 Situations Wanted 5	5.6
Horses and Carriages 5	1.2 Steambeats 9	
Hotels 9	5 Teachers	9
Instruction	2-5 The Turt 9	
Marriages and Deaths 7	6 Winter Resorts S	5 9

Business Notices

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New-Bork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Emperor William and his suite paid homage to the memory of Victor Emmanuel, placing wreaths upon the King's tomb. ____ Negotiations are under way to end the outbreak of the natives in Zanzibar. ____ A statue of Shakespeare was unveiled in Paris. - Morocco persists in its refusal to salute the Portuguese flag.

Domestic .- The strike in Chicago was ended by a compromise, in which the men receive an increase of wages. ____ Two persons died of yellow fever and there were eighteen new cases in Jacksonville. = General Harrison had few visitors. The controversy over evolution was re newed among South Carolina Presbyterians.

City and Suburban.-Clergymen both in this city and throughout the State continue to express strong views in opposition to Governor Hill and in favor of Warner Miller. = The bitterness of the faction fight of the Democrats in this city increased. === Bakers resolved to advance the price of bread 1 cent a loaf. = Anti-Cleveland Irishmen nominated Captain McNamee for Congress in the XIth District. === The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Baltimores by a score of 5 to 2. for protection. It is not with regard to these James E. Quinn was forcibly ousted from his possessiva of Pythagoras Hall; five men were hurt, two of them being thrown out of a window.

The Weather,-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 46; average, 48 3.4.

The advance in the price of bread which was ordered by the Bakers' Union in this city vesterday has seemed inevitable ever since the speculation in wheat sent up the price of that staple and raised the value of flour. This increase in the cost of bread will fall with special weight upon the poor, who, having scant facilities for baking at home and being unable to buy flour except in small quantities and at high rates, depend upon the small bakeries and corner groceries for this article of food. The wickedness of speculation in the necessaries of life was never more pointedly emphasized.

The strike of street-car employes in Chicago has been settled by mutual concessions. How much better it would have been, from every point of view, if arbitration had been availed of before the strike was begun! The result reached now could readily have been arrived at then without friction or difficulty. As it is, Chicago has been, in large part, without street-cars for a week and a half, rioting has occurred, and the peace of the community has been seriously menaced. The men now get an increase of 6 per cent in wages-less than they demanded; all the strikers are to be re-employed, and the new men engaged in the meantime are to be retained and placed on the "extra list." It is to be hoped that faith will be resolutely kept with these new men. They have risked their lives by coming to the company's help in its time of need, and the company is in honor bound to stand by them to the

The clergy continue to speak with no uncertain voice in our columns on the great political and moral issue in the Empire State. The instalment printed to-day contains not only interviews with several city pastors, but a large number of letters from various quarters of the State. It is especially noticeable that the great majority of these are Prohibitionists on principle, who believe that this is not the year to indulge in their peculiar ideas, but a time for the hearty union of all lovers of temperance and morality against the candidate who represents and derives his chief support from the saloon. These emphatic expressions of opinion from pulpit leaders must be influential with many other Prohibitionists who look to the ministry as their leaders and guides. It is hard to see how any man who votes as he prays-a favorite phrase with third-party men -can cast half a vote for David B. Hill next month by voting for the Prohibition candidate for Governor.

Mr. Thurman's letter of acceptance is published this morning. It has at least the merit of brevity. It is not striking for originality or profundity of thought, and is hardly more than a feeble echo of Mr. Cleveland's message it mentions the Mills bill in terms and com-

the whole, this production, which Mr. Thurman heralded in advance as "non-essential," is more notable for what it omits than for what it contains. Those who expected the Democratic candidate for Vice-President to tell why he has changed his mind about the evils attendant on giving a President a second term, or by the Democratic party in freeing the slaves, will peruse the letter in vain.

We are informed by our Washington correspondent that Judge Thurman's fees for services in the Pan-Electric litigation amounted. up to February 7, 1888, to \$4,629 95. It is estimated that, if he receives compensation at the same rate for his other exhausting labors in the same cause, his total fees will amount to \$14,000. That is nearly one-half of Attorney-General Garland's entire salary for four years The Pan-Electric business has been costly as well as scandalous, for Mr. Thurman's fee is only a part of the whole. The payments to him, by the way, leave no doubt that Mr. Thurman is in the Government's service, and therefore within the provision of law which prohibits such persons from contributing money for political purposes to other Government servants, as some members of the Democratic National Committee certainly are.

TARIFF REDUCTION.

Mr. Blaine at Evansville Saturday night convicted Mr. Mills and his party of attempting to that the Republican party had shown the manliness to advocate truthfully and candidly the policy which it favored, while Mr. Mills and his friends, after denouncing "the robber to prove that the Mills bill would "rob" within 5 per cent as much as the present tariff.

These persons give the voters too little credit for common sense. If Mr. Mills tells the truth. how can a "robbery" of 42 per cent be condoned by the very men who have been shricking about a robbery of 47 per cent? If he tells the truth, what sense is there in disturb ing industries with a general change of tariff for a difference so insignificant? Mr. Mills is perfectly aware, and his friends are perfectly aware, that they are only trying to deceive voters. And they would serve their own cause far more effectively if they recognized the fact that the veters are quite aware of it also.

Of just the same character is the cheap criticism of the Senate's Tariff bill, to which some Democratic newspapers think it smart to resort. Here is a decrease of revenue proposed by the Senate, they say; that is a confession that the tariff is too high. A newspaper has a poor opinion of the intelligence of its readers if it supposes they do not know that the difference between the Senate and the House, between the Republican and the Democratic parties, is not whether revenue should be reduced. but whether duties which are not protective should be cut down or duties which are protective. If newspapers are ignorant of this the voters who are able to earn the cost of : daily newspaper are not.

When Mr. Blaine showed that the duties on

sugar, liquors and silks, which were not originally designed for protection, cover eightyone millions of the existing revenue from cus toms, leaving only one hundred and thirty-one millions, he might have gone even further. The duties on tobacco yield over nine millions. and were intended for revenue exclusively so were the duties on precious stones which yield a million, and the duties on fancy articles which yield three millions, and the duties on cotton laces and embroideries which yield two millions, and the duty on clocks and watches which yields half a million. Others amounting to about ten millions more in the aggregate could be named, which are levied on luxuries, and are intended for revenue and not duties amounting in all to one hundred and six millions, or half the entire customs revenue. that the controversy rages. The question is whether duties of the other class, which yield only about half the revenue, should be removed or reduced; if it were certain that this could not be done, both parties would at once agree to a reduction of the duties levied for revenue.

Now the protective half of the tariff, so to speak, yields about \$106,000,000 in duties. and Mr. Mills could cut down those duties about \$38,000,000, or about 36 per cent. More than one-third of all the duties intended for protection Mr. Mills's bill would sweep away nt once, and he would be entirely justified in this if his argument that the tariff enhanced the cost of domestic products were sound, or if his denunciations of the "robber tariff" were truthful or reasonable. But it is proof of insincerity and of cowardice when Mr. Mills and his party, after all their denunciations and arguments, go before the people pretending that their tariff reduces duties only 7 per cent, or 5 per cent, or that it alters in no material respect the protection now provided for home industry.

CRAB-PROGRESS.

"You predicted disaster, as a result of Democratic victory, and it has not come," Democrats say. Good; let us all be joyful. Still, it is in order to remark that no sane man expected really grave results from a change of Administration without a change of National policy. and the Democrats have not yet been able to change the Nation's industrial policy. A Republican tariff still defends industries, in spite of much impairment of its force by unfriendly rulings of the Treasury.

"But look at the Nation's prosperity; never greater." Well, it would be pleasing to believe all that. But this is a time when people want facts rather than mental bon-bons. It is therefore appropriate to observe that the country is not as prosperous as it was five years ago. that its marvellous increase in production of wealth has in some way been arrested, and that while the speculators thrive, the producers have

some cause to complain. The country has recently finished the distribution of the crops of last fall, so that it is possible to determine with some accuracy what has been produced and consumed within the last year. Of corn the yield was 1,456,000,000 bushels, against 1,617,000,000 bushels in 1882: of wheat 456,000,000 bushels, against 504.000,000 bushels in 1882; of oats 659,-000,000 against 488,000,000, and of potatoes 134,000,000 against 170,000,000 bushels; of cotton 3,406,000,000 pounds, against 3,430,-000,000 pounds, and of wool 265,000,000 against 290,000,000 pounds. Now these facts do not show any development in agriculture. Production has largely increased in oats only; the yield of cotion is smaller in proportion to population than it was five years ago, and every other crop has absolutely decreased.

The great branches of manufacture may also be considered in connection with the yield of wool, which shows a decline in wool production. Imports have increased, but also stocks in wareand letter, with the exception, however, that house, so that the consumption in manufacture during the last twelve months, if as large as mends the principle on which it is based. On in 1882-'83, is certainly not as large in pro-

portion to population. The quantity of cotton | consumed in home manufacture is finally reckoned at 2.222.873 bales, against 2.061,000 in 1882-'83, but the bales for the last year were smaller by five pounds each, so that the weight was 1,078,000,000 pounds, against 1,010,000,-000 pounds-a gain of 8 per cent against an to recount in detail the splendid service done increase of population twice as great. The packing of hogs last winter amounted to 1,434,000,000 pounds, against 1,637,000,000 for the winter of 1882-83, and the unfinished summer packing shows thus far a large decrease from last year. The average production of oil was 100,145 barrels daily in August, 1882, and 82,303 for that year; for the year ending with August, 1888, it was but 48,078 barrels daily. And the increase in aggregate value of all mineral products, exclusive of natural gas, which was scarcely produced five years ago, is less than the increase in population; according to the official reports the value was \$456,165,489 in 1882 and \$524,474,164 in 1887, a gain of 14.9 per cent. Notwithstanding the gain in iron and coal, this increase of \$68,000,000 in all mineral products is less than the loss by the decrease of 161,000,000 bushels in the yield of corn alone. In one branch of industry production ha

largely increased: the iron business has expanded materially. That is due to the expansion in land speculation and railroad building. The obvious cause of the speculative railroad building is the prevalence of speculation deceive the people. With justice he claimed in securities. And that, in turn, with the speculation in real estate, is directly due to the superabundance of currency. By pouring out more money, the Administration has made lively times for all sorts of speculators; no tariff" for months, are now engaged in trying doubt of it. And while the "boom" lasted, it was good for iron producers also. Whether it will result to their ultimate advantage remains to be seen. But meanwhile the Administration which has so kindly favored speculators of all kinds, and whiskey trusts, oil trusts, sugar trusts and other combinations to control production and prices, has not helped the great producing interests of the country. These are actually adding less yearly to the wealth of the country than they were adding five years ago. and in proportion to population, much less. As for the transporting interests, the railroads paid last year \$90,000,000 dividends on \$4,191,000,000 of stock, and in 1882 they paid \$97,000,000 on \$3,511,000,000 of stock. or 2.15 per cent, against 2.76 per cent. There, also, the progress has been backward.

GROVER-FACING-BOTH-WAYS.

It seems to be settled that there will be no letter from President Cleveland. The Governor's organs have stopped calling for it, and there are rumors that an understanding has been reached satisfactory to the leaders on both sides, if not to the masses of the party, who are unquestionably with the Governor.

Let us see in what position this leaves Mr. Cleveland. He will write no letter. This will please those Independents who are opposing Governor Hill. They will say: "Mr. Cleveland is silent. He has been asked to write a letter in Hill's favor, but he will not do it He is an honest man, and he will not countenance corruption. No man can produce a line from his pen to say that he wants Hill elected." Then the Governor's friends can say: "Of course, Cleveland wants Hill elected. couldn't get 50,000 votes in this State if we supposed he did not. Why should he write a letter? Presidential candidates don't usually write letters to say that they want to see the other candidates of the party elected. We know he is for Hill. What do you suppos Lamont and Whitney tell us when they come on here? Just let us once get the idea that he is not for Hill, and you'll see the air shine with knives. That's all."

So by not writing a letter Mr. Cleveland aves the impression on a part of his suppor that he is not really for Hill, and on another part that he is for Hill as a matter of course. It is not the first time the Democratic candidate has found that it paid to be two gentlemen at once. To one portion of his party he is a Civil Service reformer; to another he is an old-fashioned spoils politician. He is opposed to political assessments, and himself violates the law which prohibits them. He is on record against "pernicious activity" in officeholders, and encourages and rewards the officeholders who are guilty of it. The list might be continued indefinitely. And now he is both a Hill man and an anti-Hill man, and will make something out of both lines of business. This is more "Cleveland luck"-the luck of Grever-Facing-Both-Ways.

THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD, "The markets of the world" is a favorite

phrase with Democratic orators in this canvass. They use it whenever they attempt to explain the President's message and the Mills bill. The object of Democratic policy, they assert, is to cheapen raw materials and the processes of production, and thereby to enable American manufacturers to obtain control of the markets of the world. When the objection is raised that American goods and the labor that goes into them will be largely displaced by increased importations from England and Europe, and that wages will be reduced and large classes of workmen be deprived of employment, they reply: "Losses in the home market will be amply compensated for by gains abroad. American workmen will have more employment and higher wages when the markets of the world are opened to the products of their

It never seems to occur to these expansive orators that foreign countries may actively interfere with this promising arrangement. England has had for fifty years free raw materials, low wages and the cheapest possible processes of production; but the markets of the world have been closed against it. The nations of the continent prefer to protect their own industries. Germany and France experimented with free trade for a season, and then reverted to protection. Russia, Italy, Spain. Austria-all the leading countries of Europe -are in a tariff league, which discriminates against foreign products and manufactures. The most important English Colonies, with one or two exceptions, have protected their own interests and raised high tariff barriers against importations from the mother country. The markets of the world have not been opened to England under free trade. What reason, then, is there for believing that those markets will not be closed against the United States after the enactment of the Mills bill? The markets of the world have never been

thrown open by act of the British Parliament nor by the publication of Cobden Club essays. The markets of the world will not be opened by Executive proclamation nor by Democratic stump speeches. Other nations which prefer to protect rather than to sacrifice their own industries can persist in taxing imports heavily

manufactures is England; and it has the same privilege under protection. Under the President's policy it will throw its own market open to England and Europe. It will divide the American market with foreigners and not be sure of getting in exchange a single foreign market which is closed against it now by the operation of tariff legislation abroad.

GERMAN AND FRENCH PROTECTION. Under free trade for many years Germany and France suffered more than England. The reasons are not now pertinent; the fact is enough that losses and disasters resulting from free trade drove both Germany and France to try protection a few years ago. When that change was made the wages in both countries were far below the English standard.

A few years of protection have so raised wages in Germany and France that the British official reports are now arraying long columns of figures to determine whether, in this or that important industry, Germany or France any longer has the advantage of cheaper labor. To Americans it makes no difference whether protection has yet lifted wages so far in either country or not. The only fact of consequence to us is that it has lifted wages in Germany and in France, and is lifting them constantly Thus the statistics of German companies owning iron and steel works show that in January, 1887, 138,695 workers were employed in 250 works, but in January, 1888, there were 147,051 employed, an increase of 6.3 per cent. But the average of wages for all classes in these 250 establishments was 66.20 marks in January, 1887, and in January, 1888, the average of wages had risen to 69.67 marks per month Thus an increase of 11.7 per cent was recorded in a single year, with a large increase in the number of hands. In four years after the protective tariff was adopted it added 52,000 to the number of workers in German iron and steel industries, and increased their wages 17.4 per cent. This fact was officially admitted by the British Charge d'Affaires in Germany, himself a Free Trader. So in France, the official report of our State Department in 1884 said : The cost of labor has remained stationary in England, while it has advanced in France 20

to 25 per cent." The full effect of protection is not attained in a month, or in a year. In new establishments it takes time for the workers to secure an advance in wages, after they have been empleved, for the new establishments have first to secure a permanent success, so that they fee that an advance can be safely conceded. That is a work of years. But prior to that the new establishments have to be created, affording employment to the surplus or unemployed labor of a country. It takes years to create costly works. But prior to that, again, the condition of markets which convinces capital that it is safe to create new establishments has first to be attained, and that also takes time. Pro tection is a cumulative process. Each year after it begins to realize its beneficial results those results become greater and clearer.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

X break of 7 cents in November and 63-4 cents in elevator wheat at New-York, during the past week, sets many bankers considering the safety of loans which are virtually dependent upon the outcome of wheat speculation at the West. Of the character of that speculation it seems necessary to know only this, that eash wheat was at \$1 14 at Chicago when it was selling at \$1 08 in Liverpool, and December wheat was at \$1 16 in Chicago when it was \$1 15 at New-York, \$1 14 at Minneapolis, \$1 12 at St. Louis and \$1 09 at Milwaukee. A market of that sort is a safe one to let alone. But meanwhile consumers are obliged to pay more for bread, and the best flour has risen \$2.25 per barrel within about a month. A decrease of only half a bushe per capita in the home consumption would in crease the surplus for sale by 32,000,000 bushels and the surplus for export, without any decreas in home consumption, would be fully 20,000,000 bushels more than the quantity exported from October 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888.

These facts explain why the great wheat gamble is looked upon as a dangerous feature in sober financial circles. If there are no New-York operators concerned in it, still a serious disturbance at Chicago, which is at present the highest wheat market in the world, would be felt in financia markets elsewhere. Hence it is not strange tha a small shipment of gold to Europe, and a small lecrease in the bank surplus notwithstanding disbursements by the Treasury, were regarded with some dissatisfaction. During the week the Treasury paid out only \$600,000 more than it took in and meanwhile the bank notes destroyed exceeded by \$767,482 the notes issued. Imports for the week ending Saturday exceeded those of the corresponding week last year by \$1,200,000, while exports for the latest week were \$400,000 les than a year ago. But the present state of the wheat market is such that only 276,485 bushels went out from Atlantic ports last week, against 947,652 last year, and the exports of cotton for two weeks past have also been \$1,500,000 less than for the same weeks last year.

That the stock market should be comparatively neglected was natural, but the traders easily prevented any decline, and the average of prices it 16 cents per share higher than a week ago, not withstanding a fall of \$10 per share in a single stock. Railroad earnings for the first week of October are highly encouraging, but so they were for the first week of September, and yet the re turns of 105 roads for that month show gross earn ings of \$461 per mile operated, against \$490 last year, a decline of 5.92 per cent. The roads which can report handsome earnings continue to report and to send forward their reports promptly. Considering the shrinkage in rates received by many of the roads, however, these returns certainly show that the traffic is large in volume, and he clearings through banks, though greatly inflated by speculation at a few cities like Chicago, nevertheless show a general and moderate increas over last year at other points. Naturally the high price obtained for grain makes things more active or a time at the West, and the possibility of corresponding depression if the speculation breaks down is not much considered.

Industrially, the situation is more encouraging. The weekly output of pig iron, according to re urns of "The Iron Age," increased 4,566 tons during the last month, though still 9,374 tons weekly below the output a year ago. According to "The American Manufacturer," of Pittsburg, the increase last month was 3,628 tons weekly, but the output is still smaller than at this time last year by 14,928 tons, or 10 1-2 per cent. Either secount indicates a handsome improvement. And the fact that prices do not fall off leads to the belief that consumption is increasing. But the consumption in all branches of the manufacture, which was larger a year ago than in Great Britain, s now a little smaller, a fact for which tariff agitation is largely responsible. The cotton business is also less active than a year ago, and the consumption of wool much smaller, but in all branches of the dry-goods trade greater activity is expected after the Presidential election. resent the supply of money serves rather to feed peculation than to stimulate industry, and the more because, with uncertainty prevailing as to the tariff, capitalists hesitate to enlarge their commitments in industrial enterprises.

Since President Cleveland has refused to write that letter in behalf of Hill, he is bound to keep be at liberty under free trade to export its the President as "poorly prepared for the office," not refuse him her advice and assistance in his doubts and difficulties, and therefore she constrained herself to comply with the prayers of the Ministers, and to in the canvass.

and has also referred to his "deficient training." Evidently Mr. Cleveland could not support him without the least misgivings as to his fitness and with considerable personal satisfaction."

One of the "boodle" Aldermen has just renewed his bail. Does District-Attorney Fellows really think it was worth while to put the man to so much unnecessary trouble?

On the subject of his letter of acceptance Mr. Thurman said a fortnight ago that he considered it an "unnecessary performance, anyhow." We think there will be general agreement with him on that sentiment. As the nomination is going to turn out to be love's labor lost, surely a letter of acceptance was non-essential. No need of wasting any time over that matter.

The beauties of the free-trade system in England, to which Mr. Cleveland aims to reduce American workingmen, are well portrayed by that ardent free-trade organ, "The Pall Mall Gazette," in an article on chain making. A correspondent of that paper visited a chainmaker's shop recently, and made some inquiries of " the best man, physically, in the group," with the following results: The man had, he said, to work from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. for five days a week, and to 2 p. m. on Saturdays, a total of 67 hours a week; and his gross earnings were \$3 75. He had to pay 75 cents for a blower, and 12 cents dues to the Union. His house-rent was 92 cents a week. This left him \$1 96 a week, on which to feed, clothe and educate his family. He had worked for three days together on dry bread and two small herrings each day. If bread and potatoes were not cheap, he would not be able live. That is the condition of workingmen under free trade, and that is the condition which would confront them here, if Messrs. Cleveland and Mills

When you find people taking to the longboats you may rest assured that they were driven to them by fear of shipwreck. P. S.-The craft in which leading members of the Democratic clubs of this State are sailing down the Erie Canal is a longboat.

The tariff was revised a year before that election; and from 1865 to the present day the only reductions of the so-called war taxes have been made when the Republican party controlled the ower house. Again and again have the burden of war taxation been lightened by Republican legislation. It is the Democratic party that has done nothing.

" All Democratic supporters of President Cleveand should desire Governor Hill's re-election." So says Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, with emphais on the "should." The trouble is, Mr. Mayor, that "should" is not "will"-not by a large

The Democratic Committee in Brooklyn, in levying campaign assessments on the city office holders, seems to have taken for its model the method employed by the National Committee in dealing with office-holders in Washington. Still there has been moderation in not asking for more than three per cent of the annual salary received. Federal officials have not always been treated with so much consideration. The Brooklyn managers are expecting to realize some \$80,000 by the operation. Of course it is well understood that the head of any one who refuses to contribute will go into the basket. Where is the man who professed not long ago to be able to perceive that the Democracy had under gone regeneration and become the party of purity and moral ideas?

Governor Hill does not sulk like Achilles in his tent. He hastens to Indiana to prove that he, at least, is a Democrat without resentment and without fear. The President lacks both the courage and the magnanimity to prove that he is a Democrat in the New-York canvass.

Senator Vest's vain attempt to prove that when ne spoke of a "fight of extermination against protected industries" he meant something mild and innocuous, suggests that Senator Coke will probably soon feel the necessity of modifying or explaining away his remark about the "average Texan" going any number of miles out of his way to "kick and kill and destroy" the rotective tariff. But are they not protesting

The Republican committee of New-York County s doing its utmost to secure the polling of the full party vote in November. It feels that it will not have done its whole duty if any vote is lost which, if the proper effort had been made, would have been cast for the Republican tickets, National, State, and County. In pursuance of this laudable feeling, the committee has had prepared the following pledge: "We, the underigued, hereby pledge ourselves (unless prevented by sickness) to have our names properly registered and cast our votes at the election to be held on November 6, 1888." This pledge will be widely circulated and will doubtless prove a most useful campaign document.

When President Cleveland wrote his Retaliation Message, he probably did not see far enough into the future to perceive that in a few weeks there might be a serious intention of making him a subject of retaliation. To ward off the effects of this in what was recently the State of his residence may be a more difficult task than to execute a somersault in a single night between Wednesday and Thursday. The President's only hope, though, seems to lie in "making an effort."

PERSONAL.

Admiral Porter expects to return to Washington

early this week with health restored. Chicago claims that her Mr. Samuel Dexter, president of Harvard's class of 1890, is the first man ever chosen president of a class at that Univer-

Wheeler, of Alabama, attended a Roman Catholic service for the first time. He was so pleased with it that he has attended that church regularly ever since. The German language alone was used in the toasts

and speeches at the banquet tendered to Mr. Henry Villard last week at St. Paul, Minn.

Harvard is preparing greatly to lionize Mr. Coquelin when he goes there to lecture. Dr. Archibald Gelkie, the eminent Scotch geologist,

is a little man, with a big, nearly bald head and a thoroughly Scotch countenance. "The Boston Transcript" thinks that the talk about

Mrs. Sheridan's poverty must annoy her extremely for she is a woman of great dignity and integrity; and while it is hard to predict in these days, when turns beggar, and accepts alms from people poorer than itself, yet it will surprise people if Mrs. Sheri dan permits a subscription list to be passed around for her. General Sheridan had a house given him in Washington that cost the givers \$13,000, and is probably worth more now. He also had a fine house in Chicago given him, and owned other real estate the Chicago given him, and owned other real estate there, and his pay as licutemati-general was certainly \$11,000 a year, with allowances for quarters, fuel, forage, mileage, etc., and may have been \$13,500, which General sherman received. It certainly was this has amount after General Sheridan was made general of the army, and this, with no house rent to pay since the Chicago riots in the '70's, was enough for him to live and save on. Besides, his widow has the copyright of his book, which will undoubtedly amount to a large sum, so it, will be seen that the Sheridans are comfortably provided for.

Baron Carl von Cotta, of Munich, the well-known publisher, is dean.

All the debts of the late King Louis II of Bavaria will be paid in full within two years.

Queen Patience, wife of King Ja Ja, recently visited England on her way to join her husband at St. Vincent. She is only eighteen years old, and speaks "The Pekin Gazette" makes public two decrees,

one by the Empress Dowager, the other by the young Emperor, relating to the retirement of the former from

instruct him in the art of governing. But now the Emperor has applied himself with such zeal and such regulate the affairs of State as they come before him. As soon as his marriage has been celebrated he should assume complete control of the Empire, and the Board of Astronomy is desired to select an auspicious day in the second month of the coming year for the in-auguration of the Emperor's unaided rule. The Emperor himself dwells on the unexampled manner in which the Empress Dowager gave berself to the which the Empress Dowager gave herself to the severest labor, toiling day and night and knowing no rest. Seeing now that she is about to retire, his heart is filled with mingled sentiments of gratitude and distress, but he dare not disobey the Empress's commands. With awe and care he will give his whole heart to the multitudinous affairs of the nation, hoping to repay the love of Her Majesty, his holy mother, who nurtured and instructed him. But, as in these times of difficulty the weight upon his shoulders will be doubly heavy, he hopes and trusts that the officials, great and small, will share his feeling of responsibility and crutinue unsvervingly to afford him their most loyal assistance. In conclusion, he desires the officers concerned to consider carefully what certmontes should be performed on the occasion of his assumption of sole power.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The New-York Age," of this city, has completed the first year of its existence as a strictly Republican newspaper "The Ago" is edited by colored men for colored men, and in ability, interest and mechanical excellence need not fear comparison with any paper of its class. Its good work in the present campaign is especially worthy of commendation.

In The Conservatory.-Mr. Chesley-Quick, your decision, Louise!

decision, Louise!

Miss De Leigh-Why do you hurry me so!

Mr. Chesley-For two reasons. Professor Barnard says that comet is approaching the earth at a rate of three million miles a day, and-fer! alom!—I think I hear your mother coming, too.—(Judge. "The Christian Register" thus describes a church

hospitality machine: It is to be placed in the vestibule of the church. The stranger drops a fivecent nickel in the slot. A metallic hand, fed by a current of ice-water, drops from a concealed arm, and is extended to the visitor, while a phonograph, set in motion by the same nickel, welcomes the stranger in a few mechanical phrases. An automatic usher, operated by a cold chill, generated from an internal refrigerator, conducts the stranger to his seat. were about to apply for a patent on this invention, vention has already been in use in some churches for a good many years, the unimportant difference

box instead of a box at the front door.

"Is everything gone?" she asked.

"Everything but my honor," he replied.

"Well, it's lucky you took all the diamonds on f your stock and transferred them to me last week, asn't it! I'm awfully glad, though, hat you didn't o anything dishonest.—(Jeweller's Weekly.

The habit of smoking on the streets and in other public places is becoming an absolute nuisance in this Not only do nor smokers and women object to it as an invasion of their rights, but a great many mokers also who would no more think of smoking in public than of eating in public. As for the misguided beings who light their cigars and cigarettes on the platforms and stairways of the elevated road, probably nothing short of imprisonment for life will reform them. But all the same, Colonel Hain ought

"Who is your family physician, Freddy?" asked Mrs. Hendricks of the Brown boy.
"We ain't got none," said the boy. "Pa's a homocopath, ma's an allopath, sister Jane is a Christian Scientist, grandma and grandpa buys all the quack medicines going, Uncle James believes in massage and brother Bill is a horse doctor."—(Judge. A Japanese novelist has just finished a work of

fiction which consists of ninety volumes.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To the Harvard Annex." Sirce said;
"And, by the way, Mr. Harvard man,
Just try to beat us girls if you can:
We're going to be lawyers, doctors, and, bless
Your heart, sir, we'll soon be running the press.

The senior smiled as he passed her by,
And a semi-triumphant look blazed in his eye.

"You may do all you say, my confident maid,
And still we men will be far ahead;
For the time you girls will lose your nerve
Will be when you try to pitch a curve!"

—(Cambridge Press.

On his own confession Mayor Hewitt is a crank; out he evidently isn't a crank that can be turned -from his purpose to run. A portrait of Mr. Dana is doing duty is some West

ern papers as that of the late inventor of Volapuk. About the Size of It.—Brown and Robinson had made a bet. "Well," said Brown, "how shall we settle it, leave it to the editor of 'The Bugle' to decide! I never read the paper, but I suppose that'll do as well as any other."

"Nor I either," said Robinson, "I haven't seen a copy of it for ten years, but anything that suits you suk's me."

sul's me."
So Brown writes: "Dear Sir, to decide a bet, will you please inform me and so forth."
"There," said Erown, "what shall I sign it!"
"Sign it "Constant Reader." "—(The Epoch.

Says the gallant editor of "The Cumming (Ga.) " The senior editor is again indebted to Miss Lizzie James for a lovely button-hole bouquet ed of artillery ferns and two most fragrant flowers from the cologue plant. Also to Miss Cliff Lester for a beautiful bouquet of gerantums and fuchsias, most beautifully arranged. Tell us not that Heaven is not full of such flowers from Flora's kingdom and that of

After the Theatre.-He-How did you like the play, Carrie?
She—It was just lovely. I don't know when I have passed so delightful an evening.
"Did you ever see such fine scenery?"
"Yes—no-the fact is, I didn't notice. I couldn't keep my eyes off that lovely bonnet that lady in the second row wore. You saw it, of course."
"No; I was interested in the play."
"Do you know I don't think men are very observant."—(Boston Transcript.

It is suggested that the poet who has just published volume of verse entitled "Lava Fires," knows something about the "Crater." "Yes." said the fruit man at the corner, regretfully,

"I'm gettin' old. I can't see as well as I used to.
When I sell a pound of graces to a man that's in a
'urry, I sometimes gits in a ripe bunch by mistake."
And the poor old man sighed dismally.—(Chicago A problem that shipbuilders, metallurgists, chemists

and engineers in this and in other countries have worked over ever since the building of iron ships is how to preserve the submerged portions of the bull from the injurious act on of salt water and from fouling by the growth of the vegetable substances of the sea. The Japanese Admiralty has discovered that the coating of the bottoms of their vessels with a material much like the lacquer used on the Japanese woodenware resists the tendency of barnacles and seaweed to adhere to the plating, and also prevents corrosion, and that it will remain effective for three years. It is feared, however, that the use of the material for such purposes would exhaust the existing sources of supply, and would also so value as to make it practicably impossible to put it in general use.

Tom—The papers are full of discussions just now on the question, "Is Marriage a Fallure." What do you think of it!

Jerry—Well, I can't speak for others, but as far as I'm concerned, it's a fallure.

Tom—Rats! You ain't married.

Jerry—That's just it. I've been trying to be for ten years pust and fall every time.—(Washington Oritie.

NOT A VERDICT ON THE TARIFF

From The New-Jersey Unionist (Labor Organ.) What arrant nonsense to say that this result (in New-ark) had anything to do with National or even State politics. Tariff reform was not dreamed of by any voter when he cast his ballot on Tuesday.

BETRAYING AN UNEASY CONSCIENCE. From The Minneapolis Journal.

Carl Schurz takes four and a half columns in "The New-York Post" to explain why he will vote for Cleve-land. An act that requires so much explanation may justly be regarded with suspicion. THE OLD ROMAN'S PAN-ELECTRIC PLEA.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. There he was, fresh from Red Top, with his old red

There he was, fresh from Red Top, with his on rea rag in his hand, the specularity Attorney-Ceneral be-hind him, and the brand, spanking new little Chief Justice before him, reinstaining the case and discours-ing with Democratic delicae, of the duties of the dapper Chief Justice resplendent from Chicago, where the siar of Empire glitters over a daily riot and a remarkable larry system. One of the great questions before the people of the United States is as to the amount of this sort of thing they want to provide for and assimilate with ever-increasing admiration. THOSE FLAGS MAY GO BACK EVEN YET.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Star.

History a hundred years hence will give the glory of knighthood to the nine thousand of Appomation.

History a hundred years hence will give the glory of knighthood to the union thousand of Appomation.

History a hundred years have a substantial to the sake of human name, when the soldiers of the Lee, Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, Sidney Johnston type will be exalted in general popular estimate, and the soldiers of the Shirman, Sheridan type will be regarded with abhorence. There will be no room in a Christian, progressive century, as we hope the twentieth century will prove to be, for those Northern soldiers who took for their models the brutal destroyers of mediaeval times or their forerunners Alaric and Attila. From The Wilmington (Del.) Star.

HE USES COBDEN CLUB TRACTS INSTEAD. From The Boston Traveller.